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BEFORE our next regular issue Christmas will have come and gone and our readers will be in the midst of holiday recreation and festivities. The JOURNAL therefore takes this opportunity of extending cordial greetings to the young men and maidens who will abandon their books and take their flight to the tune of "Home, sweet Home." We are tempted to make a new precedent and not dole out the usual editorial advice as to how students should spend their holidays; but the stern voice of conviction compels us to say that we have little sympathy for that historic bookworm who remains sequestered in his boarding house or goes home to spend his days and nights worrying over his beloved volumes. Still less do we appreciate the professors who assign essays or examinations for January eighth, because they are generally supposed to have reached years of discretion. On the other hand to that student who is as yet unacquainted with the books of his class and has merited the classical name of "bummer," we say emphatically, "Get to work." To every one we wish all the pleasures that the festive season brings and a storing up of unbounded energy for the New Year's work.

* * *

The great features of college life during the fall term undoubtedly are football, the A.M.S. elections and the conversazione. The last whoop of the football enthusiast has scarcely died away till the students one and all are whirled into the excitement

of the elections; but as they emerge from these and struggle back to their work they are met face to face by busy preparations for the conversat. This rapid succession, intensified by other minor interests, carries them, almost without their realizing it, into the Xmas holidays. The football season has already been noticed and the elections may now be summed up as giving general satisfaction. For the Presidency we had not only the largest vote ever polled but also the largest majority. A very encouraging independent spirit was shown by all sections of voters and we rejoice to notice that all have buried their differences and are giving hearty support to the new executive. Whether this year's conversat will prove successful or otherwise will be known before this number of the JOURNAL appears, but we are convinced of this that no conversazione can truly accomplish its end unless it receives the loyal and unselfish support of all classes of students. An offensive and dictatorial spirit has been shown by some few in different sections, who selfishly want their own way, but we have good reason to believe that the sound sense of the majority of the students will frown down this sort of thing and make the conversat successful from every point of view.

The other institutions of the college have been moderately well supported during the term now closing. The A. M. S. has been doing its business well and the Concursus, under its new constitution, did on one occasion shew signs of vitality. But two other movements indicate especially a more earnest spirit among the students. We refer to the re-organization of a Literary Society among the ladies and the steps that have been taken towards the formation of a Literary Society among the advanced students, as suggested in our last number. These are significant signs of progress inasmuch as they shew the recognition of something lacking in college life and are calculated to stimulate students to more independent work and thought. We hope to see them occupying permanent places and doing substantial work.

* * *

While the intellectual and social are being given free room for expansion, we have a word to say about the physical also. Remarks along this line may seem superfluous to the students of a college that can boast a champion football team, but we

believe that a large number of our students are sacrificing some of their best opportunities because they thoughtlessly and wantonly ignore one of the most important things in student life. In a recent exchange we find the following note: "One-third of the university students of Europe die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired in school; one-third die from lack of exercise; and the other third govern Europe." That lack of exercise is so fatal as this may not be absolutely true, but one thing is certain that if some of the students would take more vigorous daily exercise than they do, many of the cobwebs would be swept away from their brains and fewer pale faces would be seen in the spring. We do not propose to write a homily on the subject but we cannot deprecate too strongly the fact that very often, while only about twenty men are engaged in football, scores of students may be seen lounging around the fence getting no physical benefit. A few take regular exercise in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium and many more take vigorous outings on the streets every afternoon, but many apparently forget that no man can do himself justice in his mental work while he is neglecting and abusing his physical organism. When we consider that in recent years the death of some of our best students and the life-long disabling of others is directly traceable to over-study and lack of exercise, the question becomes a very serious one. Nature resents abuse and will have its revenge. In view of the early opening of the skating rink and the beginning of the hockey season and with the prospect of the bracing winter atmosphere before us, further comment is unnecessary.

* * *

At the risk of becoming tedious to our readers, we again open up the subject of inter-collegiate debates. So far as we know, on two occasions only have we had debating contests with the students of Toronto University, and during the last few years none have taken place, in spite of the repeated efforts of the Alma Mater Society to make the necessary arrangements. In the *Mail* of November 24th, Mr. E. H. Ross of Toronto strongly advocates the formation of an inter-collegiate debating union. He considers that debating contests would be of much greater interest than those for supremacy in football. He refers in very flattering terms to the speaking ability of our representatives at the football banquet given in Toronto after the championship match, and, speaking of one of our prominent players, says: "A college could well afford to lose a game at football when it possesses an oratorical champion who can crown a physical defeat with an intellectual triumph, and convey to the public an impression that Queen's ex-champions in football are champions in eloquence." It is well known that among the great

American colleges inter-collegiate debates are annual events, and have become an important feature in college life. Besides this, many of the individual States have Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Unions. We see no reason why we should not have some such an organization in Canada, or, if long distances prove an objection, in Ontario. Occasional independent efforts are made at debates of this kind, for instance, representative theologues from Knox and Montreal Presbyterian Colleges recently held their annual contest, and Toronto and McGill Universities are making arrangements for one also. There are many subjects—social, political, literary and moral—that are engaging the attention of the students of our various colleges and in some of them training in elocution is also given, so that a debating union could have abundant work to do in testing the oratorical and intellectual prowess of our representatives. At present, perhaps, our colleges are known to the public more by the physical achievements of their football teams than by anything else, and this idea gives them a splendid opportunity of shewing Canadians, by depth of thought and power of expression, that higher development also is making rapid strides. Organization could be easily effected, at first by correspondence and then by delegates from the different colleges meeting at some central point to draw up a constitution and regulations and arrange a series of subjects and debaters. We invite the attention of contemporary college periodicals to this question, as a free discussion of it may stir to action the various literary societies, and we suggest that our own A. M. S. make an early movement, if not in the direction of an intercollegiate organization, at least towards arranging a debate with some one of our sister universities.

* * *

Theology is the science of God; i.e., a systematic treatment of all we know of God.

Now, the God of the nineteenth century, unlike the God of Deism, is immanent in the world, and the world is regarded as the progressive revelation of His nature. The theology, therefore, of the nineteenth century is not alone concerned with the dogmatic treatment of the Jewish and Christian writings (although a proper dogmatic treatment of these writings will always hold the foremost place in theology), but as well with all the parts of God's revelation of Himself. The truest lover of the Scriptures need not hesitate for a moment to admit that, as "the heavens declare the glory of God," astronomy, which is a systematic account of the planets and their courses, is a revelation of God. Nor need he doubt that, if "the earth is full of God's glory," geology, botany, physics, chemistry and other kindred sciences reveal to us what God is. If he admits with the Psalmist that "man has been

made but little lower than God and crowned with glory and honour," or with St. Chrysostom that "the true Shekinah of God is man," he surely will allow that the history of mankind's religions, philosophies, societies, and politics is a progressive revelation, broken and impartial, it is true, but still a revelation of the nature of God himself. Theology, we have said, is a systematic testament of *all* we know of God, and, therefore, the theologian should be a man of the broadest sympathies and the widest culture.

To these high-sounding words we wish to attach a moral. If theologians should be men of the broadest sympathies and the widest culture, students should not rush into theology until they have received all the culture within their reach. The long controversies between science and theology, and again between theology and philosophy, have left their mark upon most of us in our unthinking period, and, naturally enough, students are predisposed in favor of theology against science and philosophy at the beginning of their college course. Now, the great value of an arts course for an intending theological student is to destroy this crude prejudice and introduce him to a culture which has outgrown the false divisions of ordinary thought. Therefore we would consider it of the highest importance that a student should finish his arts course before entering theology. This is why we object to the apology for an arts training which we find in the literary course connected with many of our theological seminaries. But when we look around our own Divinity Hall we find that there are over a dozen men without degrees. No doubt many of these intend to take their degrees yet, but we cannot but think that theology would be a more fruitful study if they had previously taken their full course in arts.

To the student who has the culture which a thorough arts training of four or five years can give, theology should be a most broadening study; but for a student without the culture of an arts course, and with the preconception of theology as only a dogmatic treatment of Scripture, and that too along unhistorical lines, theology is likely to be narrowing and contracting.

* * *

The Principal received the following note the other day from a tenant farmer in Western Ontario. It is an illustration of the wisdom of "casting bread on the waters":

"Sir.—One of my boys, whilst hired during the past year with a farmer, got the privilege of reading a volume of lectures given at your university in 1891. The subjects were 'How to read the Bible,' 'The Ideal Life,' &c., and I find they have stirred him strongly in a noble direction. He has just come home to put in a little attendance at our local school. If you can kindly send us a copy of those lectures, or any similar literature, it will cheer our winter evenings and help us toward attainment of the ideal life to which we have been awakened."

This is, indeed, testimony from an unexpected quarter, and is unusually significant at the present time. Twice during the last fortnight have efforts been made to get the publishing syndicate together, but nothing has been accomplished. This was occasioned more by the members being absorbed in conversazione and other matters than by lack of interest in the addresses. At the same time, the feeling is prevalent that the addresses should be discontinued. Financially, they have been successful. They have accomplished well their main objects of preserving the addresses in permanent form for the students and of extending beyond university circles the best thought on vital religious questions. For proof of the latter we have only to refer to the above note or to a very flattering notice by the *Glasgow Evening News* quoted in No. 1 of last year's JOURNAL. The objection that the Quarterly is now filling their place has little weight, as their sphere and form are quite distinct. The strongest argument against a series for this winter seems to be the difficulty in maintaining the high standard of excellence attained two or three years ago. We should not allow any deterioration, and considering the spirit that prompted their inaugurators and their past successes and influence, we are sure that addresses of equally high value can be obtained this session also, if the supporters of the movement would but do all in their power in the way of work and suggestion. Many of our own graduates are devoting earnest and fruitful thought to the great religious problems of the day, members of the Faculty have always been ready to help, and some more leaders of thought outside of the university might easily be induced to give expression to their researches. The last and most excellent word has not yet been said in the spheres of Biblical criticism and practical christianity, and these addresses have become, in the past few years, so firmly established in college life, and have created such an interest among students and citizens, that we are very loth to see them set aside. Let there be at least a full discussion of the question on Monday next and a strong progressive effort made.

* * *

On all sides are heard expressions of unqualified praise of the movement now on foot for the revival of music among the students, and we hope that the musical leaders will seize the opportunity to crystallize as much as possible of the present enthusiasm into the form of permanent organizations. A beginning has been made, but a great deal still remains to be done which will task the enthusiasm and self-denial of the students to the utmost; but we feel confident that there are among us men who will rise to the occasion. Two clubs have already been organized, viz., the Glee Club and the Banjo Club,

the former of which, with the grant from the A. M. S. and its own membership fees, is now on a good financial working basis, and also has its aims and objects fairly well marked out.

The Banjo Club, however, is as yet more of a dilettante organization and meets rather for the individual amusement of the members than for any higher and more definite object. We believe that it is capable of serving a far higher purpose than this, and would like therefore to make a few suggestions which, though not all practicable at the present time, may yet be of some value as furnishing an object towards which to work. In the first place, a number of the members should make themselves as expert as possible in reading music, so that it will be possible for them to gradually rise above mere catchy airs to the rendition of something more classic. Then again it should not be exclusively a Banjo Club, but for the present include guitar, violin, flute and in fact any musical instrument on which any of the students can acceptably perform. In this way the whole instrumental talent of the university could be concentrated and allowed to develop in one organization until such time as each department was strong enough to have a sub-organization of its own. If something of this sort were conscientiously tried every night, in the not far distant future, look forward to the formation of a really first-class orchestra which, acting in conjunction with the Glee Club, would make it possible for the students to place some of the best operas on the stage. This at first sight may seem somewhat visionary, and will beyond a doubt require much time and patience, but we surely have some reserve force of that energy and perseverance which has placed our Athletic Clubs among the first in the Dominion, and which will not be content to allow the heroes of brawn and muscle to be the only exponents of our varied college life to the outside world.

POETRY.

PERHAPS the most entertaining analysis of poetry given by Christie Murray in his lecture was that of Burns' little song, "Oh, Willie brew'd a peek o' maut." That a convivial spirit may be aroused in the more solemn students, and as a reminder that 'Xmas is coming, we give the song in full:

Oh, Willie brew'd a peek o' maut,
And Rob and Allan came to pree;
Three blither hearts, that lee-lang night,
Ye wadna find in Christendie.

We are na fou, we're na that fou,
But just a droppie in our ee;
The cock may craw, the day may daw,
And aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Here are we met, three merry boys,
Three merry boys, I trow, are we;
And mony a night we've merry been,
And mony mae we hope to be!

It is the moon—I ken her horn,
That's blinkin' in the lift sae hie;
She shines sae bright to wile us hame,
But, by my sooth, she'll wait a wee.

Wha first shall rise to gang awa',
A cuckold, coward loon is he!
Wha last beside his chair shall fa',
He is the king amang us three!

A SONG OF "QUEEN'S."

You may brag of Yale or Harvard,
Of Leipsic and Berlin;
You may softly whisper Tokio,
Or almond-eyed Pekin;
You may even name the Isis,
Or the reedy Cam in pique,
But in the end you'll have to grant
That "Queen's" is quite unique.

Old Queen's is quite unique,
She is specially unique,
You can size up other colleges,
But Queen's is too unique,

She has been an independent
From the instant of her birth,
And she'll be an independent
While swings this brave old earth;
The net that's fit to capture her
Is still too far to seek,
For somehow she won't be ensnared,
She's so canny and unique.

Old Queen's is still unique,
She is thorough and through unique,
To catch so wide-awake a bird's
A problem quite unique.

She has still the rapt star-gazer,
Who has followed every move
Of the dear old Alma Mater,
With full fifty years of love,
Mathematics, logic, physics,
He has taught as well as Greek,
For this scholarly old gentleman
Is in his way unique.

Oh he's certainly unique,
The old gentleman's unique,
We have lots of booming cannon,
But the "Students' Friend's" unique.

She owns a radiant Principal
Who can't conceal his light,
And, in aggravating circumstances,
Might be induced to fight.
Whatever eads and scribbles say,—
Who find it hard to wreak
The venom fizzling in their nob's—
Our G. M. G.'s unique.

Oh, yes! he is unique,
No doubt he is unique,
In Church and State and College Hall
Our G. M. is unique.

Now time would fail to specify
The group of brilliants sent
To scintillate and sparkle in
Our classic firmament.

But the crowning glory of old Queen's—
Excuse our blushing cheek—
Lies in our strapping College boys,
Who're all of them unique.

Oh, we students are unique,
We are certainly unique,
For *esprit de corps* like ours,
Is decidedly unique.

AUTUMN.

See! how the shadows throw
Their lengths—how sly they creep
Across the place where once
Sunbeams their court did keep.

From out the west how fast
Day fades! The stars on high
Keep watch where twilight rays
Suffused the evening sky.

And many a mournful sound
The wind sobs through the trees
Which sway, and bend, and nod
Their heads into the breeze.

In shadow deep the blue
Far overhead is cast,
And birds, 'neath sunnier skies,
To sport, are winging fast.

—H. Heloise Dupuis in the Week.

I am in love, meantime, you think; no doubt you would think so,
I am in love, you say; with those letters, of course, you would say so;
I am in love, you declare; I think not so; yet I grant you
It is a pleasure indeed to converse with this girl. Oh, rare gift,
Rare felicity, this! she can talk in a rational way, can
Speak upon subjects that rarely are matters of mind and of thinking,
Yet in perfection retains her simplicity; never, one moment,
Never, however you urge it, however you tempt her, consents to
Step from ideas and fancies and loving sensations to those vain
Conscious understandings that vex the minds of mankind.
No, though she talk, it is music; her fingers desert not the keys; 'tis
Song, though you hear in the song the articulate vocables sounded,
Syllabled singly and sweetly the words of melodious meanings.
I am in love, you say; I do not think so, exactly.
—Arthur Hugh Clough from "*Amours de Voyage*."

The summer session in Theology at Manitoba College has proved very successful. Last summer there were thirty-six in attendance and a class of ten was graduated, among whom was E. W. Florence, who was in Queen's last year. J. W. McLean, '93, was also in attendance.

The University of Michigan sends out a class of 731 this year, the largest ever graduated from an American college.—Ex.

The University of Michigan is the first to enrol Chinese women as students.—Ex.

CONTRIBUTED.

THE EVOLUTION OF A DIVINITY.

LET no pious reader be shocked. Our subject is the evolution not of Deity but of that more terrestrial species the divinity. A preliminary objection may be anticipated. Is there not evidence that the divinity is to be found among the most ancient fossils, and in as advanced a stage as we now find him? Is not the theological age the first of the great epochs of history? We reply that though fossil divinities may yet exist they grow beautifully less. Whether this is by the exhaustion of the supply, or whether the apparent rarity is due to the indifference which has resulted from their abundance is too vexed a question for present discussion. A casual examination will, however, show a variation both in form and function of the modern from the fossil divinity. There is variation and improvement, for there is undoubtedly greater specialization than in the older type. But will alteration establish organic connection? No; but still less will it prove that the new type is not entitled to rank in the genus divinity though as a different species from the fossil. Those who have chiefly devoted themselves to the study of palaeontological theology think that they have said enough to kill in dubbing a modern specimen as "Higher." The continued existence in life of the fossil variety affords no more difficulty to the biologist than would any other case of arrested development. The recent disturbance of the theological crust, both by heat and denudation, and the variation of climate enable us to find in close proximity all varieties, from that of the eozoic fossil to the latest domestic variety of the Geordian institute. It would be a worthy task for some palaeontologist to collect specimens of the forms nearly extinct and preserve them for the study of those who, after the next cataclysm, will be unable otherwise to find them.

Meanwhile we just note a few facts as a contribution to the literature yet to be written on this subject. We will take the history of the domesticated type, with which we are most familiar, and may find in its life the history of the species.

Towards the close of the summer months an observer, walking on the shores at the foot of Lake Ontario, may find washed up a large number of curious little creatures which, for lack of a better name, we call neozoa. These vary in size and color, though mostly of a more or less green tint. The zeal of the Geordian institute, supported by both Principal and accumulated interest, gathers these neozoa into its laboratories, and for some days the older fellows of the institute examine them with curious interest. To the careful observer these neozoa are

seen to be simply cells of scholoplasm, with or without a cell-wall, containing a dense, opaque and scarcely recognizable nucleus. There are also found embedded in the cell-substance, granules of undigested food, many of which are soon excreted. These creatures manifest great mobility and a kind of hum is discernible when many of them are present. Some attach themselves to higher forms of life and even observers are thus subjected to a sensation at first of tingling, then of numbness. No special sense-organs can be discovered; though there is a general but acute sensitiveness, and a mysterious affinity for certain colors, particularly red, blue and yellow.

For these creatures special apparatus has been constructed, and their development is greatly facilitated by congenial environment. Over and above the general struggle for existence there is added a strong solution of college criticism, under the influence of which marked changes take place. Attached to the apparatus is a most delicate, sieve-like structure, marked with mystic initials, C. I. et V. The cell-substance, at first transparent, now becomes semi-opaque, owing to a process of granulation. This process results in a wholesale discharge of these granules, to the interested amusement of observers in class-room and corridor. This clarifying is attended with considerable loss of bulk, a decreased irritability, and some most curious gyrations.

After a variable period the little creature is found to have developed some definite form, and to move with some apparent aim. Differentiation is now seen to proceed apace, and classification becomes possible. Amongst the others we notice some who cease to live in the water and begin to hurrow in the clay and mud. Watching these closely, we observe that while some are content to make a circular track, out of which they never roam, others are ever moving into new territory and acquiring new kinds of activity. A system of locomotion develops according to the environment, and this soon makes classification more easy, some showing a disposition to leave the earth and lose themselves in the sky. It is this group which specially interests us. The growth of the wings and the gradual bleaching of the feathers is a process at present too complex to allow of description. But some of this group one day find themselves in new circumstances which demand a less romantic movement than flight.

At this stage a most important kind of diet is prescribed by the fellows of the institute. Lager beer and oatmeal have been prominent factors all along, but now the food becomes even more distinctively Germanic and Scotian. The change that ensues is such as to haffle description, but it is said by some to throw an interesting light on the problem of the dawn of mind. In some cases, however, the new

diet is not assimilated; a digestive system is required with other powers than that of mere absorption. Those who try to absorb and bolt this food manage to increase their weight, but their subsequent careers suggest inward discomfort and an abnormal nervous system. Our neozoan has now become

"For aye removed
From the developed brute, a god though in the germ."

Shortly after this a change of atmospheric conditions is required. The new atmosphere is compounded of three gases; not united in chemical combination but freely mixed in ever-varying proportions. Two of these have a peculiar anæsthetic effect on those who have long suffered grief and pain from the unassimilated Scoto-Germanic diet. One of them has, moreover, the effect of adding certain marks to the creature who passes under its influence, and though on many occasions it has added one or two of such marks, there is a recent case recorded in which "actually three marks" were found to have been added. But the third element in this new atmosphere is the reverse of anæsthetic. It is itself highly compounded, and its factors seem at times to neutralise one another. The retort in which this gas is generated is strongly charged with electricity, and there frequently result serious disturbances of the apparatus, while the gas itself is so uncertain in its action that it is difficult to characterise it exactly. Now, when our theologicus has reached the stage in which he can subsist and thrive on this ethereal combination, he is considered fully equipped, and is henceforth known as Baccalaureus Divinitatis.

The necessary restriction of space forbids us tracing the dawn and development of the various mental faculties. It simply remains to call attention to a few vestigial structures and significant habits which still exist as monuments of the historic past. To those who would find a simian stage in the development of the divinity, there is something interesting in the fact that many of these creatures have been heard to declare, as with a faint reminiscence of the fading past, that they felt "all up a tree." Others, with reminiscences too painfully faint, have found, when they came to discharge their functions, that there was difficulty in keeping on because their tale was gone. The theologicus has been known, in some rare cases, to revert to the habit of moving in a circle and keeping ever on the same track; while in others he will attempt flights, forgetting that his wings are inadequate to his ambition. One striking parallel between the neozoan and the theologicus seems to indicate descent. The former is frequently found with an appendage popularly known as a "crib." The presence of such usually leads to parasitic habits which assert themselves even in the mature theologicus. It is found more-

over that, though like the vermiform appendage—a standing danger, the crib has survived under the form of the "Homiletic commentary." The anomalous susceptibility of the neozoan to color has been noted, but there is a no less anomalous susceptibility to sound in titles. This asserts itself periodically in the theologians in the high-sounding names of "archbishop" and "patriarch" and in the later D.D. *honoris causa*. It is only fair, however, to notice another remarkable variation. In most of the stages from the neozoan to the theologians there is noticed a colored covering, itself covered by an ample black gown. But in the theologians and later periods the black has become an inseparable adjunct of the organism, while to compensate for the lack of color, he manifests an overwhelming desire for permanent association with some other organism which, having doffed the black, will beam in all the colors that the Parisian kaleidoscope can devise. Finally he gives signs of further diversification. It is noticed that from the time he leaves the institute he usually seeks his livelihood in the free struggle for existence which results in the survival of the fittest, but occasionally one is found to adhere tenaciously to that other system in which the theologians, through his frequent removals, has to face the strange problem of the survival of the fittest.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"MANNERS MAKETH THE MAN."

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR:—In the last JOURNAL I hailed with delight the article signed "Courtesy." I am glad that the students are awakening to the necessity of cultivating that graceful virtue, and as one who has experienced the lack of courtesy in the students whom I have entertained, I would like to pass some criticisms on their conduct on those occasions.

I had imagined I was going to confer pleasure, but realized that I had been laboring under a delusion, for, judging by their conduct, they considered their presence quite a compliment to me. The usual idea of the relation of hostess and guest is that the latter tries to reciprocate her kindness by aiding to entertain the other guests, and by always endeavouring to add to her pleasure. Often only a few of the students have asked me to dance or tried in any way to further my enjoyment, and I have bade them welcome and "good-bye" with scarcely an opportunity to speak to them in the interval. Many of those whom I had invited thought it not necessary to reply, and I was left in blissful uncertainty as to whether some who did not come ever received an invitation. The students were many of

them partial strangers to me, and after accepting my hospitality, they rarely thought it worth while to call on me, or make any acknowledgment of it.

Worse than their discourtesy to me was their neglect of my guests, especially the visitors, in whose honor the evenings were sometimes given. Only by artifice have I been able to save the latter from the mortification of half-filled programmes and lack of attendance at supper. When the company had broken up, the ladies have sought the seclusion of the dressing room, to find that only a few of them were provided with escorts, and the others must endure the humiliation of coming down stairs knowing that their hostess had had to arrange for escorts for them. Rarely could they feel that a gentleman regarded it as a pleasure to offer his protection, but rather that he looked upon it as a sort of fatigue-duty which society imposed upon him, to be performed, if possible, towards the lady whose home was nearest his own. I grew accustomed to the lack of chivalry and regarded it as an evil that must be endured, but I often wondered how the ladies submitted to the humiliation. Had not fate provided me with an escort, I would have given up the pleasure of going out rather than have been dependent upon an unwilling attendant, or at least upon a man thoughtless of the comforts and feelings of a lady.

When the students turned hosts they were not more gracious—a great many hugged the wall, numbers clustered under the gallery, quite regardless that there were ladies present who had been their hostesses and to whom etiquette demanded they should return some of the attention which they had received as guests.

These surface faults, which are so destructive to the pleasures of society, arise often from lack of thought; for good breeding results from the formation of habits of thoughtfulness and courtesy. A deeper reverence for womanhood and a little observation would have taught a man, ignorant of all social canons, to avoid these errors. The cure can only come through a greater appreciation of the social graces and by the students realizing that a true gentleman is the noblest type of man. The motto which one of the old English schools has inscribed over its door, might well be emphasized at Queen's, "manners maketh the man."

HOSTESS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR,—May I ask leave to occupy a small portion of your space with one or two criticisms of our present Classical Honour Course. Its great defect at present is that it comprises too much work to be done in two years, and not enough to occupy three. The consequence is that men either rush it through

in two years, and in their haste are almost wholly unable to appreciate the authors read, or take three and idle away a large portion of their time. *Haud inexpertus loquor*. For Queen's to go back is impossible, and I therefore make what I fear will be the ungrateful proposition that more work be added.

What that work should be the Senate alone is qualified to judge, yet I would suggest that the "Antigone" be reinstated. Why it was ever dropped in favour of the "Oedipus Tyrannus," it is difficult to see, for alike in ethical profundity, in portraiture of character, and in beauty of language, it is far superior. I am not at all sure that read apart from the "Coloneus" the moral of the "Tyrannus" is a wholesome one, and the superiority of the portraiture of the "Antigone" is too obvious to require proof. The technical skill with which the plot of the "Oedipus" is worked out is marvellous, but this is a very subordinate and mechanical excellence, possessed, for instance, in a far higher degree by Wilkie Collins or Emile Gabonnan than by Scott or Dickens. Even if no increase in work can be made, let us at least have back the "Antigone."

To prevent idleness in the early part of the course, and excessive cram during the last months, the "first year Honours" exam. should be made compulsory. A high standard need not be required; perhaps a minimum of forty per cent. would be enough; but some such preliminary exam. should be made compulsory for all who intend to read for final Honours.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. G.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR,—Your recent editorial on the need of a Literary Society must have been timely for immediately a meeting was held to consider its organization. That there is here a want seems to be generally admitted, but whether the proposed remedy is feasible is an open question. At that meeting the plan proposed was substantially as follows:—

The new society will not attempt to take from the A. M. S. its Mock Parliaments, Debates, etc., but will work in a quieter though more laborious way. Its object will be *culture* in a broad sense, and it will admit only those who are willing and able to do literary work. No effort will be made to have either large or frequent meetings. Subjects for essays and discussions will be chosen a year in advance and in accordance with the taste of the one who writes on them. These subjects may be literary, philosophic or scientific, but not technical.

It will be at once seen that this is a heavy undertaking, but that is no objection, if it be possible. We have an annually increasing number of good

students freed from the heavy yoke of an honour curriculum. At most honour lectures you can readily detect them, for they rarely take notes. They are post-graduate men and ones who supplement their ordinary course by dabbling into other subjects. Having received their training in the regular course they are now free to study in any, and their work, if not so cumulative, may be more educating, for it is the satisfaction of individual tastes. This is now so common that we must ask, cannot these sporadic efforts be given a place in our university life? Can not a club be organized where congenial spirits may meet and literary hobby-riders (I am vain enough to believe we have such equestrians) enjoy the exhibition of a friendly tournament?

Class essays are rudely technical and being intended only for professional reading (or weighing) little attention is given to literary form; here, however, the imagination would have full scope and the free criticism of fellow-students would ensure an effort at art. This would give students a steady hand and eye in dealing with general problems and show the world the native power of ideas.

It seems to me, sir, that Queen's is now ready for such a society, and all who are of this mind should meet and compare notes. At the meeting referred to, a committee was appointed to draft definite plans and present them to a general meeting in the near future. Let every student who has any ideas on this subject get them in order and give them to his fellows, so that there may be a full discussion. If this is done I believe that we shall soon have a society whose meetings will be as profitable as any class in the university.

GRAD.

SPORTS.

ONTARIO RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union took place at Toronto last Saturday. The meeting was representative and enthusiastic, showing how popular the "King of Autumn Sports" is in our Province. Several notices of motion in regard to changes in the rules were brought forward, but only three of these changes were adopted.

It was resolved to fine clubs who appeared on the grounds over ten minutes late, and also give the choice of goals to the opponents.

Holding opponents with the hands or arms in the line out or scrimmage was made an offence. It was thought that the rule regarding rough play was explicit enough at present, and no change was made. The penalty kick from which a goal is scored was reduced from 4 points to 2. This amendment has

come up year after year, and was always successfully opposed by the older heads in the union. This year the opposition to it amounted to practically nothing, and yet we cannot help thinking that the reduction in the number of points puts a premium on foul play.

In the election that followed we are pleased to say that Queen's got well served. We must congratulate Mr. W. F. Nickle on being elected to the vice-presidency; Mr. J. M. Mowat on his election to the secretary-treashership; and Mr. A. B. Ford on his election to the executive. Mr. H. R. Grant was appointed a representative to the Canadian Union, which meets in Toronto to-day.

K. C. I. VS. FRESHMEN.

The Freshmen met their annual defeat at the hands of the K. C. I. on Saturday, Dec. 1st, to the tune of 21 to 9. The ground was very slippery and the play was decidedly loose and ragged. Considering their inadequate knowledge of the game and their lack of practice, the Freshmen did remarkably well against a strong opposing team. Orser and McConville deserve special mention and give promise of becoming capable players.

The Ontario Hockey Union held its annual meeting a short time ago. Queen's was ably represented by Mr. G. F. McDonell, M.A., who was elected to a position on the executive committee.

AMERICAN RUGBY.

As their own rugby game grows in popularity Canadians cannot but be interested in the development of the game among the great American colleges. The *Nation* of Nov. 29th contains an entertaining but rather extreme criticism of the game in general, and of the Harvard-Yale match in particular. It is interesting as shewing how the American game is regarded by one of themselves and that one a spectator. We give some selections. "The game on Saturday, at Springfield, between the two great teams of Harvard and Yale, was by the testimony—unanimous as far as our knowledge goes—of spectators and newspapers, the most brutal ever witnessed in the United States." The writer asks what the governing bodies of colleges have to say for a game where litters and surgeons are among the preliminaries and are seen to be quite appropriate by results of the game. He then goes on, "There were actually seven casualties among twenty-two men who began the game. This is nearly 33 per cent. of the combatants—a larger proportion than among the Federals at Cold Harbour (the bloodiest battle of modern times), and much larger than at Waterloo or at Gravelotte. What has American culture and civilization to say to this mode of training our youth? 'Brewer was so

badly injured that he had to be taken off the field crying with mortification.' Wrightington fell and as he lay on the ground, Hinckey, captain of the Yale men, jumped on him with both knees breaking his collar bone. . . ."

He finds a fruitful parallel for the game in the prize-ring. The pugilist is quite content if he can knock out his adversary in the first round. "He would rather not have to draw his claret and close his peepers and mash his smeller and break his breadbasket. What he wants is the belt, the championship, the stakes, and his share of the gate money." This is done by a game that wastes his adversary's strength, "but how does this differ from college football?" This last style of 'play is undoubtedly made use of in the American game and is not wanting among ourselves. How common it is to hear the captain and many of of the "backers" of a team urging the man who is marking a "star" of the opposite side, to "use up" his man as quickly as possible! This pugilistic comparison loses its point for our game because of its openness and freedom from mass playing.

In view of the fact that players in the American game leave the field for most insignificant injuries, we believe that its brutality is greatly exaggerated in the above. At the same time the tendency of their game is towards rough and brutal play and the writer's suggestion that there be more skill and agility is an appropriate one. The idea that pervades their whole game at present is possession of the ball and to do this they practice mass playing, resulting in a heavy and slow game. Turning again to our own game, in the long and scattered forward line we have a good preventive of the more brutal features of the other. Our legislation, too, on rough play is very stringent, but we do not believe that rules can modify a game where an ugly disposition exists in the players.

The writer says further: "The pretence which has been put forward by some people who ought to know better, some of them college professors, that there is in the game as now played a useful preparation for modern life, is one of the saddest parts of the whole business. If it be so, all students, and not a highly trained eleven only, should be compelled to play it. The notion that it cultivates self-restraint, which some have preached, has a touch of humor in it, as Hinckey must have felt when he was jumping on the prostrate Wrightington."

The article closes with a strong appeal to parents to keep their sons out of the game. He apparently forgets that any effective reform must come from the players themselves and draws this highly interesting conclusion on one of their most popular games; but so long as our game retains its present features we do not fear any such catastrophe as this.

COLLEGE NEWS.

A. M. S.

THE annual election of officers of the Alma Mater, which took place on Saturday, Dec. 1st, at the City Hall, was by far the keenest contest that has taken place for years. Every voter who could be in any way influenced by the indefatigable committees was brought out, and as a result the total number of votes polled surpassed all previous records by about a hundred and fifteen. Besides holding the record for the total number of votes cast, this contest is distinguished as the election of phenomenally large majorities, for, leaving the committeemen out of the question, the lowest majority given was fifty-one. At 9:30 P.M. the names of the officers for the ensuing year were bulletined as follows:

Hon. President—Prof. N. F. Dupuis (acclamation).

President—A. E. Ross, B.A.

First Vice-President—A. McIntosh.

Second Vice-President—M. Denyes.

Critic—D. A. Volume.

Secretary—Toshi Ikehara (acclamation).

Assistant Secretary—F. M. Graves.

Treasurer—C. E. Smith.

Committee—H. Walker, E. J. O'Donnell, J. A. Supple, W. Baker.

After the successful candidates had finished speaking, the boys lined up and paraded the principal streets of the city, filling the air with those peculiar sounds which can proceed only from such an assemblage.

The executive called a special meeting of the society for Tuesday, Dec. 4th, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to discuss the question of a conversazione. Notwithstanding the short notice on which the meeting was called, about two hundred and fifty students were present and listened to a spirited discussion. On behalf of the committee, the chairman, W. W. Peck, M.A., presented the majority report, which recommended that a conversazione be held in the City Hall, the programme to consist of a concert and dancing. A minority report was read by J. R. Fraser, B.A., recommending that the conversazione be held in the University Building, and that it be of the nature of a promenade concert.

After much discussion a happy combination of the two schemes was effected in an amendment brought forward by H. R. Grant, providing for a conversazione to be held on the evening of Friday, Dec. 14th, in the University Building, the programme to consist of concert, promenade and dancing. On division this amendment was carried, and the committee which had just reported was authorized to

draft sub-committees and make all necessary arrangements for the conversazione.

On Saturday last, the adjourned annual meeting was held, and quite a large number were present. The reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were presented, the two former dealing with the general advance which the society had made during the year, while the latter showed that the finances were in a very satisfactory condition, there being a balance of \$174 in the treasury. On motion of D. W. Best the constitution was amended so as to make unnecessary the special motions regarding the arrangements for the holding of the annual elections. President Farrell then left his position and escorted Mr. Ross, the new president, to the chair. The annual meeting then adjourned and the business of the regular meeting was taken up.

On motion of R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., the patronage of the society was extended to the new Glee Club and a grant of \$25 was made, which, together with the regular fees of the club, was deemed sufficient to enable them to purchase music and pay an instructor. Reports of progress were then received from the chairmen of the various conversazione committees, and also from the chairman of the Murray entertainment committee and the committee appointed to make arrangements for the preservation of order at Convocations.

Notices of motion were given by F. Hugo, M.A., regarding methods of governing voting, and by J. W. McIntosh, re the printing of new copies of the society's constitution. After the critic's report was read, the meeting adjourned, and all felt that if anything could be concluded from the first meeting under the new executive, an era of great prosperity was opening for the society.

ALMA MATER ELECTIONS.

In addition to the large poll and the large majorities given this year, the elections differed in this very important respect from those of other years, that the voting did not run along the old lines of Arts vs. Medicine, for each side split and the result was a much more independent vote than formerly. The large number of votes shews the interest that was taken in the elections, and also points to the fact that the attendance at Queen's is growing while the independent voting shews that the students of Queen's are being more and more influenced by her spirit. The liveliness that always pervades an election contest was not lacking. All day the city was faithfully canvassed and steps taken to see that every voter was brought to the polls. The ladies were brought out in larger numbers than ever before, and the strife to secure their votes and the privilege of carrying them to the college gave rise to quite a lot of good-natured rivalry. Of course the

fun was reserved for the evening. At 8 p.m. it was known that Ross was elected and his supporters were consequently in a jubilant mood. The friends of Hugo on the other hand took their defeat in a manly spirit and vied with their opponents in making the hour between 8 and 9 a pleasant one.

The city hall was full and this afforded ample opportunity for all sorts of pranks. A new arrival standing open-mouthed looking at the returns would suddenly find himself the objective point of a "rush line," which would hear down upon him without mercy. The "snap the whip" game was indulged in to the fullest extent and many a man of '98 was seized with an acute form of nervous hysteria as he watched staid graduates and grave seniors indulging in the game which he himself had left behind in the public school. The climax was reached when an exciting game of foot-ball (with the ball missing) was played off between representative teams from Divinity Hall and Back-of-Sundown, under a combination of American and Marquis of Queensberry rules. Sergeant N—— and the "peeler" were on hand to preserve order and see that "sluggers" were given fair play. Rushes, mass plays, scrapping contests and interference plays by the "peelers" followed in quick succession till the score stood 8 downs for the Divinities to Back-of-Sundowns 0. At last they tired of each other and turned their forces on the spectators and were sweeping the floor with them when time was called. The returning officer announced the score to be 352 to 211 and all blended their joys and sorrows in the melodious songs of a students' procession.

YEAR MEETINGS.

'96.

The regular meeting of this class was held Thursday, Nov. 29th, with the President, Mr. Cram, in the chair. Mr. J. T. A. Clarke was received as a member of the year. A good musical and literary program was presented, consisting of glees, readings, solos, and a prophecy by the soothsayer, Mr. R. J. Clark. A quartette, consisting of Misses Fowlds and Mills, Messrs. Bryce and McDougall, gave two well-rendered selections. Miss McDowall presided at the piano. The critic, Mr. Neville, congratulated '96 on having held such a successful meeting and gave some timely advice as to the keeping up of class spirit.

'97.

At the last meeting of the class of '97, the members indulged in the dissipation of a program. Business was hurried over and a good evening's entertainment was superintended by Pres. Gordon. Mr. Paterson's poem was particularly good. It was the description of a recent football contest, vivid and energetic enough to deserve a wider hearing

than at our obscure class meeting. Mr. Graham's historical remarks were bright, humorous, and as a general rule, true.

'98.

At the regular meeting on Monday, quite an interesting program was presented. Peter Munroe, "Prophet," gave a humorous forecast of the future of the various officers of the year. The debate was then taken up and after judges had been appointed the question, "Resolved, that Canada is destined to become an independent nation," was hotly discussed for some time. The judges decided in favour of the negative. T. Fraser, committeeman in the Arts Society, addressed the meeting, pointing out how absolutely necessary it was for each member to pay his dollar, and recommending those who had not done so to hand in their fees at once. After the reading of the critic's report the meeting adjourned.

RE-ANIMATION OF THE LEVANA.

Not all the election excitement was confined to the larger halls. Quite a cyclone raged in the girls' room on Wednesday, when the election of officers for the new Literary Society took place. The very best order reigned; bribery was nowhere and corruption hung its head. Everyone seemed to have taken to heart the editorial on the evils of betting which appeared in the JOURNAL of November 17th. As far as we could ascertain, not a bet was indulged in; and it is to be hoped the Divinities will take this as a wholesome rebuke. The results of the election are as follows:

President (by acclamation)—Miss Etta Reid.

Vice-President—Miss Elsie C. Murray.

Secretary—Miss Jennie Carswell.

Treasurer—Miss Mary White.

Critic—Miss Susie Polson.

Poet—Miss H. H. Dupuis.

Curators—Miss Edith Malone and Miss M. Boyd.

Daily newspapers and magazines on the table of the Girls' Reading Room will be the first fruits of the work of the society. The first general meeting is to be held next week, when the inaugural address will be read and the officers installed. Let not "Maria" plume herself on being the special promoter of the new society. Her call, battle cry though it was and calculated to stir the most sluggish heart in Queen's, was not the only incentive. The most lively one was the spirit of the girls themselves that demanded some freer outlet for latent talent than can be obtained in the restricted sphere of the class room. For proof of this we have only to call attention to the universal affirmative that greeted the question, "Shall we have a society?" We are glad it is so, and only hope that that awful bugbear, "No time," will hide his face before the general interest and attraction of the new society.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting held on November 30th was one of the largest and most enjoyable held so far during the session. The subject assigned was "The Incarnation," which was treated in a suggestive way by Mr. J. R. Conn. The main idea emphasized by the leader was the union of the Divine and human in Jesus Christ. In Him we see embodied our own highest aspirations and the fullest expression of justice, truth and brotherhood.

The following Friday evening Mr. R. J. Hutcheon, M.A., took up the subject of "Progress," Phil. 3, 13. The address was full of important and practical thoughts. Both the practical and intellectual life of the great Apostle Paul was an evidence of the truth of the statement made in the text. His life was a continual progress and his last messages were richer and fuller than his first. There is danger that in college, surrounded by books and breathing the atmosphere of ideas constantly, students may neglect to develop the practical along with the intellectual, so the question of how to guide religious thought is important. Two thoughts were suggested here: (1) We should live in our old faith as long as we do not feel its inadequacy. (2) When we have outgrown the old it is our duty to discard it and find the new.

Y. W. C. A.

A song service, under the able direction of Miss Griffith, was held in the Junior Philosophy Room on Friday afternoon. Miss Mills, one of the delegates to the convention at Belleville, read a careful and interesting report of the meetings held in that city. On the previous Friday, Miss Odell talked about the "Circle of Personal Influence," and a most profitable and lively hour was spent. The first year girls still keep up their good name for attendance and interest in all the subjects. The same cannot be said of some of the seniors.

In spite of the unusual number of meetings the week before last and the general unsettled feeling, a fair number of girls waited on Thursday afternoon to hear Mr. Sherwood Eddy's address. Those who did will not soon forget his earnest appeal. He gave a short summary of the pressing needs of the various countries for women-missionaries, especially dwelling on the open doors of India and the magnificent opportunities they afford.

MEDICAL NOTES.

It is always difficult to track the medical graduates after the spring exams., because after a four years' course some are anxious to put into practice their knowledge, while others are ambitious to increase it by a course of study in the European or American hospitals. As it may prove interesting to students

and friends to know their whereabouts, we have traced some of the graduates and find them in the following positions:

W. J. Anderson is practicing at his home in Stanley.

T. Butler is still at home in Deseronto.

Messrs. Gillen and Leahy are looking for unhealthy districts in Australia.

W. T. Connell is still studying in London and the results of his exams. are bringing credit and honour to himself and the staff of Queen's Medical College.

Messrs. Morden and Fitzgerald are pursuing a post-graduate course in New York. Mr. Morden is expected home this week to take a partnership in his father's practice at Picton.

Messrs. Young and Kinsley have put up their shingles in Vermont State.

Messrs. Williams and Fulton have gone west; the former to Vernon, B.C., the latter to Oregon.

J. Seager is in Centreville, J. Parlow in Aultsville, F. Farley in Trenton, and Ross Allen in New York State.

W. Sands and W. McCutcheon also had to part, Mr. Sands staying near Peterborough and Mr. McCutcheon going west to South Bend, Ind.

A. E. Finley was seen at the elections but disappeared before we could get his address.

A. R. Myers was traced to the Strait of Canso and by last account was situated at Moncton, N.B.

J. J. Davis is still in Kingston waiting for something to turn up, and destroying the sidewalks by his heavy walking.

By a glance at the above it can be easily seen that Queen's Medical College is well represented in many parts.

The Medical Y.M.C.A. seems to be steadily growing in numbers and influence, notwithstanding the many sneering attacks made upon it. Such conduct is sure to gain for the Association the sympathy of disinterested students. During the session the Principal and several Professors have given interesting addresses. Dr. Ryan's address on lessons drawn from anatomical work was especially interesting.

Messrs. Hagar, Neish, McKeown and Marselis have returned from the different dinners where they represented Queen's, and report a good time. We have no doubt that by their eloquence they upheld the honour of Queen's.

The cost of a registration ticket is always a matter of wonder and surprise to a Freshman. One of our Freshmen looks on it in a new light and considers it a key to many special advantages for students in the city. Lately he took his ticket of registration to a down-town barber, believing that with it he could get his hair cut for ten cents and was much surprised that he was charged the full price.

"The oppression of our Seniors I abhor, I deprecate, I abominate, but, Freshmen, we are your Seniors and you must follow us."—B-n-n-ter.

During the past few weeks every Med. has been interested in a report that a medical library was to be established in the college. We are informed by Dr. Herald that a library will be opened after the Christmas holidays. Dr. Herald has also consented to act as Librarian and distribute the books before his lecture. Every medical student will rejoice at this new institution because through lack of funds the majority are unable to provide themselves with more than one author on each subject. The field of outside reading will thus be open to every one.

The Æsculapian Society met on Saturday evening and received the reports of the different committees preparing the annual dinner. It is a well-known fact that the Meds. are never satisfied with a certain degree of success in dinners but each year endeavour to surpass the efforts of predecessors, consequently the dinner of '94 promises to be superior to all preceding ones. Mr. McKeown, our delegate to Toronto, also presented his report.

DIVINITY HALL.

WANTED.—Old boots, old coins, stubs of burnt matches, screw nails, icicles, cut-tacks or any available articles that will slide down the neck of a divinity. Apply early to

THE INHABITANTS OF THE BACK SEATS.

The Hebrew classes continue to slope regularly and irregularly, and to the great grief of the Professors the lessons are as poorly prepared as ever. All have been reminded that the lessons must be prepared at home and he who slopes hereafter must bring a note signed by the patriarchs explaining cause of absence. *Cave Cane-em.*

We do not care to assume anything approaching the role of dictator to our professors, but it is generally felt that in the line of apologetics a free and straight-forward criticism of a work such as that of A. B. Bruce would be highly beneficial.

Knox and Montreal Presbyterian Colleges have met in debate; why should not Queen's meet the champions? Some of our men are corked full of wisdom and would rejoice in the opportunity to ease themselves. Who will dare pull the cork?

With all meekness we mention another glorious victory for divinities. Out of consideration for our opponents we do not state the score, but we wonder how any member of '97 can look on a football without a blush. At the beginning of the game there seemed to be some misunderstanding among the divinities as to who should have the privilege of using the theological language of the game. Applicants were tested on the spot and one was found

who proved eminently satisfactory. He was remarkably gifted. His remarks throughout the game can best be represented by a blue ———

The following notice has been posted up on our boards:

Whereas, on the evening of December 14th a Conversation is to be held within these halls; and

Whereas, a multitudinous feminine host will likely assemble here; and

Whereas, the frailty of the theological heart is known to the world;

BE IT KNOWN to all whom it may concern that any divinity found holding a little hand in his or making use of a single expression from "Sweet Marie" on that evening will henceforth be excommunicated and denied the sacred rites of the Hall.

(Sgd) ARCHBISHOP.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The skating rink is beginning to show signs of reviving life, but it is hardly possible that it can be opened before the holidays.

When the County Councillors were in the city they paid a visit to the School of Mining and the Medical College, and were filled with astonishment at all the wonderful things they saw.

Not long ago a Freshman came to the laboratories and presented his Arts Society receipt, believing that it would release him from the \$5 deposit that students make to cover breakages.

For the last few weeks "college life" has been at high tide. Everything seems to be coming on now, and on all sides committee-men are seen rushing about with "a-week-behind" expression on their faces.

We would like to see the new executive of the A. M. S. making arrangements for some of the inter-year debates to take place before the public in Convocation Hall. Our newly organized Glee and Banjo Clubs could also enliven the evening by some musical entertainment. As many of '94 are back why cannot some of their well-known orators have a round with the winners of the undergraduate series?

During the Y. W. C. A. song service on Friday, very audible signs of impatience were manifested by some students without. Footsteps, by no means gentle, would mount to the door, which would be manipulated in such a way as to decidedly disturb the exercises within. At first these little tricks were evidently intended for well-meaning hints. Every newcomer rushed up, burst open the door, whistling innocently, and then, with a long-drawn "O-h!" and an admirable show of manly confusion, he would retire precipitately. By-and-bye, however, this got a little bald. Several times the door was partially opened to allow the entrance of an agitated countenance and expressions of disgust. "Don't you

know we want to practise?" "Hurry up, girls; we want that room." But the climax was reached when the door was burst open, and, to the utter consternation of the assembled maidens, a well-known divine was flung bodily into their midst. Needless to say, he retired just as quickly. The girls will be very pleased, indeed, to welcome any of the reverend gentlemen into their meetings on such special occasions, but much prefer the usual mode of entrance. Have the chief fathers learned a new one since Abraham's time?

PERSONALS.

REV. E. J. Etherington, B.A., '91, is now English church minister at Sunderland, Ont.

Prof. Mowat contributed a valuable account of the early days of Queen's to the *Canada Presbyterian* of November 21st.

Rev. P. F. Langill, B.A., '81, who has spent several years in Vernon, B.C., has returned to the east and will probably settle in Ontario.

J. A. McColl, '94, returned last week to complete his course. "Better late than never." His old friends gave him a hearty welcome.

W. W. McRae, whom many will remember as the centre of attraction for the "Concursus" in November, '91, is one of the editors of *The Manitoba College Journal* and is also president of the Athletic Association of that College.

"We are glad that Mr. Begg, Queen's representative at Convocation dinner, was able to stay in Trinity's halls for a day or two. We would like to see others do the same.—*Trinity University Review*."

J. McC. Kellock, M.A., has received a call to the congregation of Morewood and Chesterville. John has the prospect of becoming comfortable on nine hundred dollars and a manse.

The Presbyterians of Norwich have decided unanimously that John M. Millar, M.A., is the man to look after their higher interests. The *JOURNAL* congratulates them on their choice.

Prof. Shortt gave a very interesting address at a public meeting of the Kingston Historical Society on Friday evening, December 7th. His subject was the "Early Municipal Institutions of Kingston."

The sons and daughters of Queen's still persist in marrying each other. Last week J. W. Campbell, M.D., '91, the popular Demonstrator of Anatomy, was married to Miss M. C. Houston, at one time a member of '93. They are both well-known and highly esteemed by the students, and many hearty wishes for happiness follow them.

The Rev. Jacob Steele, B.A. (1883), B.D. (1889), is the Bishop of seven churches in Compton county,

Que. The headquarters of the diocese, or what might be called "the See House," is at Mississippi. He asks, "Should I not have a student to assist me or an extra horse?" Volunteers to the front! No county in Canada has finer scenery than Compton. A Sabbath day's journey for a minister there means 37 miles riding among beautiful hills and dales. What opportunity for worshipping in "The Holy Out-of-doors Church!"

The Principal received, on the 4th inst., the following letter from the Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, giving the sad news of the death of Dr. Hall, one of the most devoted spirits that ever lived. His old classmates will be grieved to hear that he has been taken from them and from the work in which his whole heart was engaged:

PRESIDENT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,
KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

MY DEAR SIR:—

We have just received the sad intelligence that Rev. Dr. W. J. Hall, one of our missionaries in Korea, has died of typhus fever. We do not happen to have the addresses of his Canadian relatives. Will you please communicate with them? Dr. Hall was one of our very best missionaries; was a faithful and successful worker in our Korean Mission.

Yours very truly,

C. C. McCABE.

As we are going to press, word has come of the death of Professor R. Y. Thompson, of Knox College, a man beloved by all who knew him, and from whom much was expected, not only because of his scholarship and intellectual power, but because of his modesty, reverence and sincerity. His face was towards the light, and his course was "more and more unto the perfect day." To have such a man removed from us, at the age of thirty-seven, when he was just beginning work, and before he had given to the world anything permanent, is an unspeakable loss, not only to his college but to Canada. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his students and fellow-labourers and the members of his family. It is a gratification to us that we heard him once and have some of his words—full of kind thoughtfulness and spiritual insight—preserved in the Sunday Afternoon Addresses of last year. His sad removal gives a new and deeper significance to these thoughts expressed on that occasion. "Communion of spirit with the spirit of God, secures that higher unity in which the whole man is brought under the power of a purpose large enough and comprehensive enough to engage all the faculties so that they jointly work towards one common end. This is the perfection of manhood. And this is a possibility because there is no real factor of our nature unable to

be brought into sympathy with any purpose, that can engage a life which is under the power of the divine life As the son of man, Christ reveals the perfect religious life, full and unified on all its sides, a life of unceasing intimate communion with the Father, expressed in unshaken trust, in prayer, in doing the Father's will. And such intimacy of communion he designs for man. He prays for believers 'as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be in us.' This true perfection of manhood comes through the overflow of Christ's nature into ours. In his life must be found the development and unity of ours. This is the ideal of manhood."

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

PROF.—"I suppose the boat-song of the argonauts was 'The Old Ontario Strand,' or something like that."

How is this for an example of freshman chivalry and polish exquisite:

He—"Is anybody goin' home with you?"

She—"I have no engagement at present."

He—"C'n I go?"

She—Certainly. Thank you."

He (offering his arm)—"Well, take hold then."

Prof.—"Mr. M-to-fe, what structure is this?"

Mr. M.—"Ah-h-h-h. Ah-h-h-h."

Prof.—"Ah, yes, you know it."

"Adieu, dear friends, adieu, but not forever; for I have a hope not born of idle dreams that I shall yet"—Our election orator.

"It is *my opinion*, sir, I do not know whether it is true or not, but I say, sir, that it is *my opinion* that these gentlemen are narrow and bigoted."—J. M-t.

Final chemistry man, after an accident in the laboratory.—"I don't like to swear, but sometimes it relieves the feelings." Proceeds to relieve his feelings.

Prof. to senior chemistry class—"I wish to announce that there will be an examination for this class next Thursday, as there may be some who would not like to attend that day."

Hon. Eng. class. C-n and J-h-ton scrapping for a seat. J. D. St-t, "No I would'nt. Con(n)found it first."

H. R. G. to G-n-d-r.—"One dollar for the conversat, please." G-n-d-r.—"Rats!" Prolonged verbal scrimmage.

Junior Latin class. Mr. L.—"Mr. Fraser, what is the perfect infinitive of odi, I hate?" Mr. F.—"O-sissy." Loud applause from class. Mr. F.—"I canna mak it oot."

"You can't *entertain* a delegate on ten dollars."—E. L. Fr-l-k.

"Those conversat slips don't sell like *my* concert tickets."—C. W. W-l-k-r.

"I can look after delegates in that fatherly way guaranteed by my appearance."—W. P-k.

"Dancing is—aw—too masculine, you know."—Jimmie McI-h.

"Please, ma'am, can't we have twenty-five dollars too."—Banjo Club to A.M.S.

We have clipped the following from Vol. iii., No. 10, of the JOURNAL, dated March 11, 1876. It is said that Prof. Tyndall proposed to the daughter of Lord Hamilton in a letter beginning: "Saccharine conglomeration of protoplasm. Adorable combination of matter and force! Rarest product of infinite ages of evolution!" and continuing in the same strain. The closing appeals were as follows: "Deign, O admirable creature, to respect that attraction which draws me towards thee with a force inversely proportional to the squares of the distance. Grant that we shall be made double suns describing concentric orbits which shall touch each other at all points of their peripheries." The De Nobis man is wondering if the writer of the "Evolution of a Divinity" in this number will propose in that style.

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